

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months \$15  
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TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months \$1.  
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WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months \$5  
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Bishop Elliott's Sermon Continued.

But it may be said, this is a one-sided view of the case. The enemy has been steadily gaining upon us, and every year finds him in possession of some new territory, which weakens us and gives him confidence of final success. Admitting this to be so, we must remember the cost at which these advantages, such as they are, have been achieved. Already has the United States Government accumulated a permanent debt of fifteen hundred millions of dollars, besides a floating debt, which it dares not look in the face, of several hundred millions more, amounting together to one-half the national debt of Great Britain; already have their military drafts exceeded a million of men, some hundreds of thousands of whom have been disabled, or whose bones lie scattered over the debatable ground of Virginia and Tennessee; and with no better result than having regaining, as I said just now, a portion of the territory which came to us from them after the war commenced. Can they at this rate continue this expenditure long enough to finish their work? Will the people of the United States consent to be enslaved, and slaughtered through an indefinite series of years for the annual honor of marching from Washington to the Rappahannock, and from Nashville to Chattanooga? Impossible! for it would require, according to their present acts of progress, at least, two more Presidential terms and the accumulation of a debt unheard of in the annals of the world, before they could overrun our territory, even supposing that they should meet no such crushing defeats as they have encountered in the past. Truly, their prospect is not a bright one, even when admitting their own pretensions.

But it will be said, that our resources in materials of war, in food and in men, are all failing us, and that we cannot maintain the struggle for a much longer period. This is a popular error, uttered without proper consideration, and without those limitations which are necessary to make it true. In materials of war, truly, so called, we were never so well off as we are at this moment. I remember well, when in the early days of this conflict, there was not powder enough in the Confederacy to fight another battle, and now we have it in rich abundance.

I remember well, when in this very military district, the fortuitous arrival of a foreign vessel alone enabled us to arm the troops which had assembled for our defense. And now who hears of any deficiency of arms? In the first years of the conflict our supply of both heavy and light artillery was scanty, and for the most part, a very inferior quality, and now we have quite an abundance of that arm of the service, equal in most respects to the armaments of our adversary. Again and again have our troops been reduced, in the past, to great extremities for proper and sufficient clothing and equipments; they are now according to the most authentic accounts, well ordered in these respects, and sufficiently provided with at least the necessities of a camp life. When we first grasped with our enemy, their mechanical superiority was what we had most to dread; now our workshops, our armories, our powder mills, our mineral bureaus, our foundries, which have sprung up with wonderful skill and energy, can compare in quality, if not in number, with the best which our foes can boast. If we turn to questions of food, my honest opinion is that the condition of the currency has had much more to do with the scarcity of provisions than any actual deficiency of the supply.—The food is in the country, and unless God sends upon us the curse of a special famine, will always be in the country, in quantity sufficient for all the purposes of life, for both the people and the army, provided the government will furnish a currency having value and stability, and will turn its attention in earnest to the question of transportation.—This is, I freely admit, our weakest point, but putting it at the worst, we have yet only encountered any such difficulties as many nations, fighting successfully for independence, have safely passed through. What is very remarkable upon this point, is the striking fact that the complaint about food has never yet come from the troops. Although these gallant men have often suffered from coarse and insufficient rations, they have suffered in silence, satisfied to believe that the government was doing all that it could for their comfort. The cry of scarcity has come especially from those who have desired to obtain the very highest prices for what they possessed, and it has been echoed by others who have been solicitous to make the war unpopular, and thus bring it to a close through reconstruction or submission. I have no doubt that our commissioners have had some trouble to meet the demands of our armies, but provisions will hide when money is valuable, and fear of the guillotine could not force the assignats of France down the throats of the farmers.—How quickly all that was remedied when Bonaparte rose to the head of affairs! He found the troops of Revolutionary France very much in the condition in which ours have been at times, poorly fed, poorly clad, poorly equipped; he conducted the glorious campaign of Italy with soldiers in worse condition than ours have ever been; but the magic of his administrative capacity very soon brought order out of chaos, and plenty out of scarceness. Let us hope that the intrepid firmness of our late Congress to whose acts too much praise cannot be given, may enable our administration to produce, in time the like wholesome results. These acts may have special faults and glaring deficiencies, but they have, I think, struck fairly at the root of the mischief which have been cursing the land, and while their errors can be easily corrected by subsequent legislation, the great principles of political science which underlie them, of present and ample taxation, of a sound and permanent currency, of personal obligation upon every man of military age, to take up arms for his country, of entrusting adequate power to the hands of our rulers, will sink deeply into the hearts of the people and will ultimately lead us on to independence and greatness.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

OLD SERIES,  
VOL. V.

### SEQUESTRATION NOTICE.

**N**O TICE is hereby given to the citizens from Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow counties, that I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the interest due on Sequestrated Debts:

At Jacksonville, Onslow county, July 13th;

C. S. WOODMAN,  
Receiver.

jul 5-6th

**WE** are authorized and requested to announce B. E. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, the next Legislature.

Price 7-113-46&wt

**WILSON AND EDGECOMBE COUNTIES.**

**WE** are authorized to announce Capt. F. S. PRICE, of the Confederate Army, as candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, to represent the people of Wilson and Edgecombe counties in our next Legislature.

Price 7-113-46&wt

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHEET IRON  
At Auction!

**O**N Thursday, July 15th, in front of ONE Sales house, we will sell 200 or more lots of imported Sheet Iron, 24 and 30 inches wide and 6 feet long, weighing from 12 to 20 lbs per sheet. This affords farmers and others a rare opportunity to supply themselves with an almost indispensable article for feeding sorghum syrup.

**GREECH & LITCHFORD,**  
jul 5-6th  
Auctioneers.

A Runaway Slave.

**T**AKEN up and committed to the jail of Chat-ham county, N. C., some time since, a negro who calls himself WASHINGTON, and first said he belonged to Mr. Williams, of New Bern, but now says he belongs to a master by the name of Johnson, (a trader) who bought him in Richmond, and that said Johnson lived at Hanover Junction, Va. He is not very dark complected, 5 feet 10 inches high, says is 26 years old, and will weigh about 160 pounds. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

**W. H. HANCOCK,**  
jul 5-6th  
Jailer.

WAKE COUNTY.

**T**HIS SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August.

Price 7-17-10d&wt

RECRUIT OFFICE,  
RALEIGH, July 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS }

**I** THE Supreme Court having decided in the case of Walton, that the principals of substitutes are liable by law to pay damages to such persons as are b. b. d. by any Judge to abide the decision in Walton's case, are required to report immediately to the Rolling Officer of their respective counties, or they will forfeit their bonds and arrested and sent to camp.

District Enrolling Officers will hold their Local Officers responsible for a strict execution of this order.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of the Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN,  
jul 5-1st  
Adj'tant.

Conservative and Fayetteville Observer copy one week.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

**WE** are requested to announce SIDNEY A.

SMITH for the Senate; and Capt. JESSE

HINNANT and Major H. J. RYALS, Esq., for the House of Commons, to represent the people of Johnston county in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

Price 7-134-wed&wt 7\*

FOR SALE!

**A** RESIDENCE NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C. The house is new, and one of the best in the count., containing eight, large rooms, and all necessary out-houses. The land, 226 acres, is well improved. The value 1000\$ less depreciation on it, selected from the Westbrook Nursery. A rare opportunity is now offered to persons wishing a home or investment.

Address J. H.

jul 4-12th  
Kittrell's Depot N. C.

HEADQUARTERS,

Kinston, July 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

**H**EREAFTER, all written communications to persons living below the Confederate lines, will be forwarded, unsealed, to the care of the Provost Marshal, Kinston, for examination.

By Order of COL. J. N. WHITFORD.

J. G. SCHNECK, Adj't.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE

**WE** are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne county.

Price 7-12-2d&wt 2-

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

**O**N AND AFTER FRIDAY 24TH INST., OUR mail train will leave Raleigh at 10 o'clock A. M., returning will arrive at 1 A. M.

P. A. DUNN, Genl. Mupt.

Office R. & G. R. Co.,

Raleigh, June 22, 1864.

Price 7-20-128-d12t

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

**T**HE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

at Hillsboro' : July 14th, 1864.

Raleigh : 20 & 21.

Fayetteville : 27, 28 & 29.

G. H. WOODMAN, Receiver.

Fayetteville Observer copy till July 29.

Price 7-27-128-d12t

NEW BOOKS  
JUST PUBLISHED

BY

EVANS & COGSWELL.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS.

By Marshal MARMONT. Translated from the latest Paris edition by FRANK SCHALLAN, Colonel 22d Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Neatly bound. Price \$6. One-third off to the trade.

INFANTRY TACTICS.

For Brigade Division, and Army Corps, by Gen. CANBY, U. S. Army. Pronounced the best work of the kind in the language. Illustrated with 29 Lithographed Plates, and well bound. Price \$5.

One-third off to the trade.

CHISOLM'S SURGEON,

Being a third edition of this valuable work.

Splendidly illustrated, and finely bound. Price \$5.

\$10. One-third off to the trade.

The editions of all these valuable works are under 2,000 copies, and those in want will do well to send in their orders at once.

ALSO,

GENERAL ORDERS, A. & I. G. Office, up to 1st August, 1864. Price \$5. One-third off to the trade.

ANDREWS LIGHT ARTILLERY DRILL.

Splendidly illustrated. Price \$4. One-third off to the trade.

Any of these books will be sent free of postage on receipt of the price, in new issue, or the old at the discount.

EVANS & COGSWELL,

July 4-12t  
Publishers.

WE are authorized to announce B. E. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, the next Legislature.

Price 7-113-46&wt

WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months \$5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE

dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex-

ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly

as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

### RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

OLD SERIES,  
VOL. V.

### WARENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

**T**HE Fall Session of this School will begin on Wednesday, the 20th of July, and continue two weeks.

Parents, who wish to secure rooms for their daughters, will please inform us immediately, as we cannot provide for a very large number of boarders.

Pupils are requested to bring books, slate, music, &c., to be present at the opening of the Session. For terms &c., address

E. E. PARHAM,  
jul 4-6t  
Warrenton N. C.

WE are authorized and requested to announce B. E. MORTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, the next Legislature.

Price 7-113-46&wt

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL  
Tally-Ho, Granville Co. N. C.

**T**HE Fall Session of this School, under the care of T. J. HORNER, assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences 1<sup>st</sup> July Monday.

The price of board and tuition is \$10 per person.

Application for admission should be made at the office of T. J. HORNER, july 24-10t-4t.

WE are REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. MATHER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.

Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121-124.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

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# The Confederate.

B. K. MCRAE, A. M. GOEMAN,  
EDITORS.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.

## Perjury

Let Messrs. Churchill, the two Holden's, Beckwith, Long and Suggs, take notice, that Mr. Holden copies from the *Progress* the article which charges them with perjury, in these words:

"In all asseverations, if O. Churchill, Benten Hollard, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, R. M. Suggs, and Silas Beckwith, see proper to join a secret order and take horrid oaths, which they promise not to divulge, and then perjure themselves by divulging them, what is it all to Mr. Holden and his friends?"

But we tell these men, for their comfort, that although Mr. Holden charges perjury upon these by this publication, that this is only one of his "honest arts"—his kaleidoscopic views.

In 1855, the political order of known nothing existed. It was a secret organization, set for purposes of treason, but for political purposes.

It members bound themselves by an oath, and among other oaths, to keep secret the proceedings of the society. Mr. Holden assailed this society with great bitterness.

On the 2nd day of May, 1855, he gave his views on know-nothingism, under the title "Extra-judicial oaths." Hear him:

"Vain and rash swearing is forbidden by the scriptures; and know-nothing organizes largely upon the ignorance and gullibility of the people, when they assert that this applies only to profane cursing and swearing."

"When an oath is taken according to law, the swearer knows the nature of it before he takes it. He may read it, or have it repeated to him, and if he does not understand it he may have it explained to him. Thus the swearer understands, and comprehends before hand the nature of the oath he is to take. Any other kind of swearing is vain and rash, consequently sinful and binding neither in a moral or legal point of view. On the contrary we believe a man is morally bound to expose all such frauds and tricks, preparatory to his own repudiation, and in order to warn others against the foolish sin into which he himself has fallen."

This was the teaching of Mr. Holden, on the 2d of May, 1855. Following this teaching, Mr. Churchill has exposed the frauds and depravity of this criminal combination named the "Heroes of America." He has warned others against the foolish sin into which he himself has fallen," and for this Mr. Holden turns upon him and charges him with perjury, for doing that which he heretofore declared, he thought a man "morally bound to do."

It is to be hoped now, that Mr. Churchill and his associates will expose this whole business to the public, and the officers of the law. They might go before Judge Saunders, or Commissioner Bragg, and let it all out.

M. Squires House and Johnson know any one who is a member, or any one who contributes to this society, they are solemnly bound to divulge it, as Magistrates—and so are all other Justices.

Let this thing be done at once, that society may feel safe against this lurking and hidden mischief.

And let our judicial officers at once commence to do the work of the law on all offenders. Let Justices in the county cause to be brought before them all who they have reasonable cause to believe are in this traitorous organization. Let judges do the same.

A very little will trace this corrupt stream to its fountain head. The Government is already in possession of many facts.

And let deluded men, who joined under false persuasion, come out, as Mr. Holden said they "are honorably bound to do," and "expose the fraud," lest they be found under the roof where the law applies the torpedoes to the dwelling.

Another Murder by Deserters.

The *Iredell Express* contains an account of the murder of Mr. J. F. Woodard of Alexander county, by a gang of deserters, who waylaid him on his own premises, and shot him, three balls having entered his person, of which he died on the 23d ult. A short time previous, as a member of the Home Guard, he went with his company into Wilkes county in search of deserters, and in the discharge of his duty he shot at a notorious desperado and deserter named, Joe Younger. It was made known to them that Mr. Woodard was the man who shot. This was on the 22d, and on the 24th ten deserters secreted themselves on his premises and took their vengeance as above described. Mr. Woodard was a very worthy citizen. His friends have sworn that ten deserters' lives shall be the ransom.

RAIN.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says that section of country was blessed with a good rain on Sunday evening. Would that the fructifying showers of heaven would fall on the parched earth and famishing crops of this region. We have not had enough rain to be of any service to vegetation for several weeks—the gardens are almost literally burnt up, and the corn crops are suffering dreadfully from the drought.

Brigadier General Lucius Polk, formerly of this city, was severely wounded in the leg in one of the recent battles in Georgia. We are glad to see that his wound is not as serious as at first thought. He is at the head of a splendid command that has distinguished itself in every conflict in which it has been engaged; and we are glad to learn that not a great while will elapse before he will be able to lead his dashing brigade in the thickest of the fight.

## The Slave-federate System."

"It seems to be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain from official sources all the facts in relation to this system."

*Raleigh Standard*, July 5th, 1864.

It is very difficult. A few days ago we asked Mr. Holden in the most respectful terms, if he, being a "shady officer," to-wit, "State Printer," has not been in the habit of buying his molasses from the Commissary Department for the purpose of feeding a number of his family, to-wit, his printing machine;—and if he did not buy this article at Government prices; and he does not even "trust us politely," as Col. Russ was treated—he gives us no information, however meagre—but testifies to call on the people "to mark the fact, and to bear in mind, while thousands of women and children have not had a bite of meat for months, and are suffering even for bread, that the shade officers who surround Gov. Vance, are not only allowed their salaries, but they are permitted to buy their flour, and bacon, and corn meal, and sugar, and rice, and coffee, and the like, at very low Government prices."

And not a word does Mr. Holden say about molasses.

Now there is nothing that the dear little "children love so much as a good sop of molasses—molasses, blessed extract of sugar cane or Chinese corn stalk—how the dear children do love it. Is there a "stall-federate" with heart so hard, so inhuman, so brutal, as would take away the molasses, out of the mouths of "suffering children who hav't had a bite of meat in a month?"

We again ask Mr. Holden, in the interests of society, by his love of the poor children and their fond maternal parents, to help us ferret out the monster in human shape who stands up in the broad face of day, and in defiance of humanity, and perpetrates this iniquitous wrong on harmless, starving children, and innocent and unfeeling mothers.

How much molasses has Mr. Holden, "State Printer," bought from the Commissary, and fed away to his printing machine? "Only think of it! Such officers as Speer, and Jordan, and Faribault, and Faizon, and Clarke, and others, going up to draw their rations as privates," and humble rations at that—a little flour, or a very little meat, a one-fourth of one hundredth part of an ounce of raw middling a day, or perhaps the bone of a herring—and here's a "printing machine," which never "smelt powder," and never will as long as it belongs to Mr. Holden, is allowed to purchase molasses, and sop in it all over, and only because it belongs to Mr. Holden, who is a shade officer, to-wit, "State Printer." And gallant officers can't get alick or liquor—and this stall-federate licks and smears, right in their faces! In a few days "we shall take up this subject more at length," and measure up these abuses pint-by-pint and measure.

Very respectfully,

From the *Conservative*.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham for Gov. Vance. The *Standard* and *Progress* have been claiming for some time past, that a number of prominent Conservatives of the State were favorable to the election of Mr. Holden for Governor. We were well assured that the most, if not all, of them, were friends and supporters of Gov. Vance, and we took occasion so to state in the *Conservative*. But the *Progress* insisted that we were mistaken, and affected to state knowingly that these gentlemen would support Mr. Holden. We accordingly addressed several of them notes, enclosing to each the article from the *Progress*, with the request that they would give us their positions touching the election for Governor. We are just in receipt of a letter from Hon. Wm. A. Graham, one of the gentlemen alluded to, in which this distinguished son of North Carolina, than whom no truer or better Conservative exists in the Confederacy, declares himself, in unmistakable terms, for Gov. Vance. The name of Wm. A. Graham is a "tower of strength." Mr. Holden will not accuse him of having forsaken his friends and gone over to the "Destructives." William A. Graham is a true type of genuine Conservatism, and bears testimony to the "ability, energy and zeal" of Gov. Vance's administration, and the faithful manner in which he has "guided the rights and dignity of the State, and the liberty and safety of her citizens."

The following is Gov. Graham's letter:

Hillsboro', June 20, 1864.  
Sir:—Your note enclosing an article from the *Progress* in relation to the pending election for Governor of the State, inquiring whether my position in respect to it is correctly represented therein, has been received.

In reply, I have to say, that while depreciating the article which you cite in respect to the election, and not at all participating in the malignant feeling with which the cause seems to be conducted by a portion of the public press, I suppose it was well known that I am an earnest supporter of the re-election of Governor Vance. Months before any other had been announced and when I certainly anticipated no opposition from any quarter, I openly declared my support of his administration, that I thought it his duty not to withdraw his name as a candidate for re-election. Like views have been uniformly expressed whenever the subject has been suggested in my correspondence and conversation. His administration has in my opinion been characterized by ability, energy and zeal in its endeavors to give success to the struggle in which we are engaged, and to guard the rights and dignity of the State, and the liberty and safety of her citizens. In this line of policy he has but co-operated with the majority of the General Assembly chosen at the same time with himself, and I am persuaded has met with general approbation.

I write but to answer your inquiry, with no desire to interfere with the special rights of future may have in store for us, in the dispensation of national events, but for the next two years, as in the past, I am quite satisfied to submit to Gov. Vance the powers conferred by the Constitution and the laws on the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GRAHAM.

J. D. HYMAN, Esq.

MOM. JOSIAH TURNER JR., FOR GOV. VANCE.

We are authorized by the Hon. Josiah Turner, Jr., to state that he is "emphatically for Vance." Mr. Turner is one of the leading prominent Conservatives of the State that have been claimed by the *Progress* as favorable to the election of Mr. Holden.

Mr. Turner is about the last man in the State that would vote for W. W. Holden. Mr. Holden knows this, and has about as much use for Mr. Turner as the Devil has for holy water. Josiah Turner, Jr., is an old fashioned old line Whig Conservative, and although a true Confidante, devoted to the cause of Southern independence, he would be very far from voting for the father of secession of North Carolina.

Will the *Standard* and *Progress* give their readers the benefit of the fact, that Gov. Graham and Mr. Turner have declared themselves in favor of the re-election of Governor Vance? We shall see.

From the *Goldsboro' State Journal*.

## The News.

From Petersburg we have reports from different sources that Grant has left the front of that city which the whole, or the greater portion of his forces. We are disposed to believe this to some extent. Late Yankees papers betray a fear that Gen. Lee has stolen a march upon Grant and now threatens Washington. We infer this from the report that Burnside's corps had reached Washington City, and that Foster's corps had crossed to the north side of the James; and from the further fact that the Weldon and Petersburg railroad is wholly clear of the Yankees so much so that the road is being rapidly repaired and will be in condition to enable trains to pass through to Petersburg to-day or tomorrow. Where are the troops which formed Grant's left, resting on this railroad? What we know ourselves on this point may be contraband and will therefore be kept to ourselves for the present. One thing we will say, neither Petersburg nor Richmond has fallen, nor is Gen. Lee's army whipped, and all is right in Virginia.

Since the foregoing was written we learn that a fight or a battle raged yesterday at Petersburg. No particulars given. While this fact shows Grant not to have left that city, it does not follow that he may not be leaving.

From Charleston it is reported by passengers that a large number of Yankees were lately landed somewhere on the South Carolina coast from some ten to twenty barges, and that nearly the whole force was captured. God, if true.

The *Iredell Express* furnishes the particulars of the late raid on Camp Vance. On Tuesday morning last, at 7 o'clock, the troops under Col. Kirk, of East Tennessee, to the number of about 150, surrounded the camp, which is a few miles east of Morganton, and were not discovered till they sent in a flag of truce demanding its surrender. A parley ensued between Kirk and the officers in command, and resulted in a surrender on condition that private property should be respected, the officers to be allowed their side arms, and the men be all paroled.

By BATTLE, J. In *Walton vs Galia* ( habeas corpus) judgment reversed, and judgment here for the earlling officer. In *Haden vs Bradshaw*, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire non venire. In *Carson and others, ex parte*, from McDowell, legacies to deceased daughters lapsed. In *Carson vs Carson*, in equity, from McDowell, children of second marriage excluded from the trust.

By MANLY, J. In *Turner vs Kitrell*, in equity, from Granville, decree affirmed. In *Whitaker vs Brown*, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiffs. In *Barker vs Harris*, from Rowan, judgment reversed. In *Cline vs Latimore*, from Cleveland, judgment affirmed.

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been filed as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J. In *Haskill vs Freeman*, in equity, from Stanly, decree for plaintiff, and directing an account. In *Sloan vs Mondesell*, in equity, from Guilford, decree for plaintiff and reference. In *Edwards vs Parks*, in equity, from Ashe, discharging the bill. In *Peebles vs Barringer*, in equity, from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the order.

By BATTLE, J. In *Walton vs Galia* ( habeas corpus) judgment reversed, and judgment here for the earlling officer. In *Haden vs Bradshaw*, from Rowan, judgment reversed and venire non venire. In *Carson and others, ex parte*, from McDowell, legacies to deceased daughters lapsed. In *Carson vs Carson*, in equity, from McDowell, children of second marriage excluded from the trust.

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BY KENNEDY.—Commodore Wilkes has been sentenced by court martial to suspension from service for three years, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of War.

Capt. George W. Russell and J. J. Moore were arrested in Baltimore for saying "damn Butler," "damn Lincoln," "damn the whole Yankee tribe!" And Charles Meany is under arrest for saying of some women who were waving flags at a passing regiment, that they "were not as good as negroes."

Brigadier General Lucius Polk, formerly of this city, was severely wounded in the leg in one of the recent battles in Georgia. We are glad to see that his wound is not as serious as at first thought. He is at the head of a splendid command that has distinguished itself in every conflict in which it has been engaged; and we are glad to learn that not a great while will elapse before he will be able to lead his dashing brigade in the thickest of the fight.

From the *Conservative*.

Holding the Election for Governor, etc.

The times, places, and the manner of holding the election for Governor, Members of the General Assembly, etc., may be ascertained by the following Ordinances of the Convention and Act of the General Assembly, which we publish for the benefit of all concerned.

AN ORDINANCE TO ALLOW CERTAIN PERSONS TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN ANY OTHER THAN THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That any citizen of this State who shall be entitled to vote for Governor in the county wherein he is domiciled, shall be entitled to vote for Governor in any county in this State.

3. Be it ordained, That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Ratified the 8th day of May, 1864.

2. Be it further ordained, That the proper returning officer of every county, shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer a statement of votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made in the manner and form now required by law.

3. Be it ordained, That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Ratified the 8th day of May, 1864.

The foregoing ordinances contain the law which regulates the time at which officers and soldiers are to vote, the manner of appointing inspectors, and also when and to whom the copy of votes polled and the list of voters shall be transmitted.

1. The officers and soldiers of this State, who by law are entitled to vote, if absent from their respective counties on the day of election, may vote on the Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in the State, which this year occurs on the 4th day of August.

2. Three free-holders of each company, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls and conduct the election in all respects according to the laws of the State.

3. The free-holders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and list of the voters, and transmit the same to the Sheriffs of the respective counties in which the voters reside, within twenty days after the voters are cast, and the returning officers of the different counties shall not make up their returns and declare the result of the election until the expiration of twenty days, as aforesaid, which occurs on the 17th day of August.

4. In the Governor's election the returning officers of every county shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, that is, on or before the 25th day of August, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer, namely the Secretary of State, the votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be in manner and form now required by law.

Ratified the 8th day of August, 1864.

The following official dispatch is taken from the war Department:

HQRS. ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 1st.

Hon. Secretary War: Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's line about 5 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers which was re-established at dark.

The following official dispatch was received at the war Department:

HQRS. ARMY NORTHERN VA., July 1st.

Hon. Secretary War: Gen. Beauregard reports a feeble demonstration made by the enemy on a portion of Gen. Johnson's line about 5 p. m. yesterday. His skirmishers, supported by two lines of troops, drove in our line of skirmishers which was re-established at dark.

The following official dispatch is taken from the *Whig*:

GREENSBORO.—The *Richmond Whig* of the 4th has been received. No news of importance.

The *Petersburg Express* of Saturday says: Last night, at about 10 o'clock, a sharp fire of musketry commenced on our centre, continuing very rapid for twenty minutes. It was thought at first that a general engagement had commenced, but at the end of this time it ceased. It is the opinion of those who heard it, that the Yankees had assaulted our lines and were as usual repulsed.